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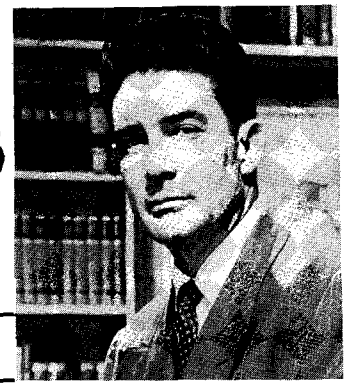

DAN SMOOT

Does The U.S. Oppose Communist World Conquest?

Last week, we reprinted from the *Congressional Record* an article by Constantine Brown, about Soviet plans in Latin America.[1] Mr. Brown got his information in West Germany from a man who was recently a high official in the communist government of Czechoslovakia. Though he defected from communism because he could no longer endure the lies and intrigues and treacheries of communists, the Czech feels that he joined the losing side when he fled to the West. Communism will win, he said, because Western leaders (particularly in the United States) *do not want to believe* that the Soviets are planning to conquer the world. Khrushchev knows that the United States will offer only token opposition to the Soviet plan of conquest in Latin America, particularly if Kennedy remains in power.[1] Indeed, Khrushchev expects help from the Kennedy administration (resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba, which would decrease opposition to communism in all Latin American nations). Hence, though Soviet plans for Latin American conquest have already been made, and discussed with Castro, Khrushchev has ordered Castro to do nothing rash until after the American elections of 1964.[1] If Kennedy is re-elected, Khrushchev expects to complete the communist conquest of Latin America by 1968.[1]

These assertions and predictions will surprise no one who has studied the record. It is easy, by relating the facts of recent history, to show that the American government, under both Eisenhower and Kennedy (but most outrageously under Kennedy), has consistently aided the cause of communism, and opposed anti-communists. But why? That is difficult to answer to the satisfaction of the American public. I first encountered this baffling question in 1943 when, as an FBI Agent, I was given the job of investigating communist activities in northern Ohio. Before then, I knew nothing about communism. What I found out was a shattering experience for me.

One of my FBI cases involved a well-known communist, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, who was then holding an administrative job in a sensitive war agency in Washington. Six weeks after I had

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written an exhausive report detailing the man's provable communist activities over a period of years, the communist received an important promotion in government service. There were other, similar cases. I developed air-tight perjury cases against important communist union officials in Cleveland. A few months after my FBI reports on them were sent to the Department of Justice, the FBI received terse notices from the Department saying that prosecution of the individuals was not deemed to be in the national interest at that time. They never were prosecuted.

On the other hand, I noticed that persons who spoke out strongly and plainly *against* communism were bludgeoned with public slander intended to discredit and destroy them. Slander against anti-communists emanated from the White House, from offices of Cabinet members, from the halls of Congress — and was repeated and amplified from pulpits, speakers' platforms, editorial pages, and radio microphones all over the country.

More than that, I noticed in 1943 that the same intellectual and political leaders who seemed to favor communism and had an obvious, implacable hatred of anti-communists, were also contemptuous of the American constitutional system. For political or strategic reasons, they publicly praised our glorious heritage; but their hostility toward Americans who really believed in our constitutional system was far greater than any hostility which they ever displayed toward communism.

I was bewildered by all this until I realized *why.*

Roosevelt New Dealers in 1943 — like Truman Fair Dealers, Eisenhower Modern Republicans, and Kennedy New Frontiersmen later — were sensitive about any fundamental criticism of communism, because the liberalism which has dominated the intellectual and political life of America since 1933 has the same goal as the announced goal of communism: the establishment of socialism. Whereas the Founding Fathers who created our constitutional system in 1787 distrusted government and feared political power, modern liberals, who have held governmental power since 1933, worship government and want it to have unlimited power to do anything which government officials claim to be good.

Our Constitutional System

The Founding Fathers were confronted with a great dilemma. They knew that an inexorable law of human nature causes men to abuse political power. They knew that all governments will, if permitted, waste the substance of the people and ultimately enslave the people, always under the pretense of helping the people. Years later, Thomas Jefferson summed up their attitude when, in essence, he said: In questions of political power, do not talk about confidence in men; do not trust anyone with political power; bind all government officials down from mischief with the chains of a Constitution so that they cannot harm the people.

Yet, it was impractical to write a Constitution listing in detail *all* powers which government should have for all times and all occasions. At any given moment in history, it may be unnecessary, and dangerous, for a governmental agency to engage in activity which may become, at a later time, a proper and needed function of government. In a complex and growing society, some governmental power must be flexible, broad, and general.

If such flexible power were left with state governments, it could be, and would be, abused by state officials; but if the states were bound together in a union, so that their citizens all had common citizenship in a national system, there would be some restraining and corrective force. If a state government abused its power, it would lose good and productive citizens and private organizations to other states. Experience and competition among the states would eventually force correction of the worst evils flowing from abuse of power by state officials, and would enable the people to find, by trial and error, some reasonable answer to the question of how much governmental intervention in the private affairs of citizens is necessary.

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If the federal government were given flexible powers to use at the discretion of federal officials, the federal government would inevitably become a dictatorship: a political and economic colossus usurping powers and revenue of the states under the pretext of giving them aid; robbing and enslaving the people, under the pretext of taking care of them. There would be no competitive force (as among the states) to restrain or correct the tyranny and follies of the federal government, because they would be imposed on the whole nation, uniformly; and there would be no way for citizens to escape.

Our Founding Fathers solved the complex problem by writing a binding contract of government — the Constitution — listing in detail, *all* the powers of the federal government, limiting it to the exercise of those specified powers, leaving all flexible, general powers of government to the states.

This was the political system which left the American people so free of harassment by their own government and, thus, released so much human energy and ingenuity, that Americans quickly converted their portion of the backward, underdeveloped North American Continent into the most powerful and prosperous nation in history.

Yet, by 1943, the liberal leaders of America had rejected the system and were branding its advocates crackpots and trouble makers. By 1961, the Attorney General of the United States was considering a recommendation, made by one of the nation's foremost socialists, that advocates of the old constitutional system be formally branded "radical right-wing extremists" and placed on the Attorney General's list of subversives.[2]

The Totalitarians

America's totalitarian liberals do not, for the most part, admit to being socialists, because the general American public thinks it is opposed to socialism. For years, socialists participated in American elections openly but never received more than token support at the polls. Eventually convinced that Americans would not *wittingly* accept socialism, the socialists changed tactics. They infiltrated the major political parties and presented their old ideas under deceptive, new labels. Instead of demanding a centralized government with absolute power to confiscate and redistribute the wealth of the people, they clamored for "government with a heart," "government with power to act in the interests of the whole people," "industrial democracy," "social reform," a "welfare state."

They abandoned the marxist slogan, "from each according to his means, to each according to his needs," and advocated a more steeply graduated income tax, to take from those who can afford to pay for benefits to those in need.

The change in slogans and language made no change in ultimate goal: the aim of socialists and of our modern liberals (whether New Dealers, Fair Dealers, Modern Republicans, or New Frontiersmen) is an all-powerful federal government which can confiscate the earnings and savings of the people; control their business operations with taxes and regulations until the federal government becomes the dominant partner who takes more than half the profit of the most productive business organizations; take so much money from the taxpayers of each state that state governments, left without adequate revenue, turn to the all-powerful federal government for "grants in aid" which are always accompanied by dictation from the federal bureaucracy.

Socialists believe that a central government must have absolute power to confiscate from the people whatever officialdom claims it needs, to arrange and provide for the people whatever officialdom claims to be in the interest of the general welfare. Our modern liberals, though denying they are socialists, believe in the same thing.

Modern liberals and socialists deny that there is any similarity between their program and com-

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munism; but the objective of communism (in the Union of Soviet *Socialist* Republics, in communist China, in Yugoslavia and in all other communist nations) is identical with that of modern American liberals and of socialists. The objective is total elimination of the system of profit-motivated private capitalism, in favor of a system wherein every individual will work not for "profit" but for "use," which means that the whole of society will operate like the collective farms of communism: all people labor under the control of society; the production of all goes into a common pile; the officials representing society distribute *part* of the total production to the people who produced it, not on the basis of how much each contributed to the total production, nor on the basis of how much each thinks he needs, but on the basis of *official* determination of what each should have. Part of the total production of society is not distributed to those who produced it, but is used by officialdom for other purposes which officials deem beneficial for the general welfare.

Fascism (which flourished in Germany and Italy before World War II) was merely another name for socialism. Its ultimate goal was identical with that of communists, socialists, and American liberals: a totalitarian state which directs and controls the people for purposes which officialdom claims to be good for the people.

Though socialism, communism, and fascism have always had the same objective, there has been bitter enmity between people who identified themselves as either socialists, communists, or fascists. Part of the enmity resulted from rivalry for power — a rivalry as elemental and as easy to understand as the rivalry among three dogs fighting for the same bone. Yet, part of the enmity between the three major branches of socialism arose from differences in methods used to accomplish the common objective.

Historically, socialists believed that a majority of people could be persuaded that socialism is good and could, therefore, be led to vote for establishment of socialism by legislative process. Socialists were not honest in their claim of wanting thus to institute socialism in the United States by *legal* means. If they had been honest, they would have started by advocating amendment of the Constitution, through due constitutional process, to give the central government absolute power to do anything the President and a majority of both Houses of Congress want to do. As our Constitution stands, the federal government does not have enough power to institute socialist programs *legally,* even if the entire population should want socialism. Constitutional prohibitions against an all-powerful socialist government are usually ignored, however; and socialists are, generally, regarded as wanting to institute socialism by *legal* means.

Historically, communists believed that socialism must be instituted by *illegal* means. Karl Marx believed (and all subsequent communists pretend to believe) that the people can never be led to institute socialism by legal, legislative process. Marx thought the people are controlled by the propaganda, the wealth, and the entrenched social and political power of capitalists. Therefore, communists traditionally advocate seizure of power, through violent means, by a small elite of communists who will then govern as a dictatorship of the proletariat until the last remnant of capitalism, and all capitalists, are eliminated and until the people have been trained to live and work in a pure socialist society. Then the dictatorship will be dissolved and people will live and work under the benevolent controls of society.

The marxian fear of capitalistic resistance to the establishment of socialism made communism an international movement. Marx believed that even if a communist elite could seize power in one nation and institute a socialist dictatorship, capitalists of other nations would combine to make war on the socialist state and destroy it. Marx was convinced, therefore, that socialism would not be safe (and that the dictatorship of the proletariat could not be dissolved in any socialist nation) until all nations of the world were under a socialist dictatorship. This is why communists are dedicated to a program of *world* conquest.

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Fascists also believed that the people could never be openly persuaded to approve institution of the totalitarian socialist state; but the fascist method of conquest was less direct than the communist method which Marx prescribed. Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy created what can best be described as "corporate states." Ownership of major business, financial, commercial, and industrial organizations was left in private hands; but government imposed such controls over the organizations that they became branches of government. The net result was the same as in communist nations: total governmental control of all major means of production.

The fascist technique for gaining control was more astute than the communist technique. The fascists acquired power with the eager assistance of wealthy capitalists who became helpless tools of the power they had financed.

Whereas Karl Marx believed that wealthy capitalists would fight to the death to preserve their own way of life, the fascists knew better. They learned early what Lenin discovered, and what most communists in later years have found out, that wealthy businessmen generally lack the sense or courage to fight for their own. Big businessmen of America compromised with the New Deal, and eventually supported it, because they thought it more profitable to go along with governmental programs than to oppose them. Similarly, big businessmen of Germany and Italy supported Hitler and Mussolini. They made immediate profits by doing so, but, in the end, they financed their own destruction.

The fascist contempt for capitalists resulted in another basic difference between the over-all program of the fascist brand of socialism and the communist brand. The fascists (knowing that the great capitalists of one nation would not lift a finger to help fellow capitalists in other nations) believed that their socialist nations could exist safely in a world where other nations retained capitalistic systems. Hence, fascists did not feel the absolute compulsion, that communists felt, for world conquest. Fascists were devoted to what Hitler called *national socialism* (Nazi being a New-Deal type abbreviation meaning national socialism). The communists are devoted to international socialism.

The Liberal Technique

Totalitarian liberals in the United States, having the same ultimate goal as fascists, socialists, and communists, have used methods adapted from all three groups.

For the most part, American liberals have presented their socialist programs under false labels palatable to the people. In some instances, however, liberals have used the old direct socialist approach: brainwashing a majority of the Congress and a substantial portion of the public into accepting (in defiance of constitutional limitations) an experiment in pure socialism: government ownership and operation of electric power facilities, for example.

American liberals share with fascists a contempt for capitalism; but their manipulation of capitalists has not been as cynically obvious, or as complete, as that of the fascists. Under Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy, a system closely similar to the corporate states of fascist Italy and nazi Germany has been erected. Today there are hundreds of huge federal corporations operating in competition with, and controlling, private corporations. But, in the United States, the big private corporations have not yet lost all control over their own operations, as they eventually did in Germany and Italy. During Mussolini's and Hitler's rise to power, big corporations in Italy and Germany enjoyed a honeymoon period of cooperating with government, in order to get profitable business from government, and to avoid trouble. In the United States, big corporations are still in that honeymoon period. They support extravagant spending programs of the federal government, because the spending provides lush contracts. Many big corporations, which do not profit directly from government contracts, profit indirectly from the economic stimulation of government lending and spending and giveaways in

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their communities. In any event, cooperating with big government provides some insurance against harassment by the Internal Revenue Service, and other federal agencies. Going along to get along has become a settled attitude of many American businessmen who neither profit from nor approve the governmental programs which they tolerate. It was the same in fascist Italy and nazi Germany.

In some instances, American political liberals use the communist technique of doing what they please, in defiance not only of the Constitution, but of Congress, and without waiting to brainwash the public — hoping to make it all "legal" and acceptable later on. Kennedy has done a great deal of this — instituting, by Executive Order, programs which Congress has not authorized, financing his illegal programs with money appropriated for other purposes, until Congress can be manipulated into "authorizing" what has already been done.[3]

Methods Are Now The Same

During the first year of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, totalitarian liberals, who want socialism but dishonestly call it by other names, acquired major political power in the United States. As late as 1948, however, socialists had a political party, and were still running their own candidates in national elections. They were not yet totally satisfied with liberal progress toward the socialist state. In the presidential election year of 1952, Norman Thomas, head of the socialist party and perennial socialist candidate for President, was asked by the press in Dallas why he was not a candidate that year. Thomas said there was no longer any need for him to run, because, he explained whimsically, the major parties had stolen his platform.

Except for a few small groups of disgruntled dogmatics, socialists in the United States no longer try to operate as a separate political party in competition with Republicans and Democrats. As indicated before, they have infiltrated the old parties; but their primary influence is now exerted, on both major parties and on public opinion, through the great web of organizations known as the invisible government — the Council on Foreign Relations and related groups, such as the Americans for Democratic Action, the League for Industrial Democracy, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, and big labor unions.

The success of America's totalitarian liberals, in directing the socialist revolution in the United States, has not only put American socialists out of business as a distinct political group, but has also had profound influence on communist tactics throughout the world. In 1957, communists — for the first time in history — gained control of governmental power, not by force of arms or by subversion, but by persuading a majority of voters to vote for known communist candidates. This happened in Kerala, a state in the southern part of India, in February, 1957. Later in 1957, the communists acquired political power in three other nations, through *elections:* in Java, in Okinawa, and in British Guiana. Commenting on these political phenomena of 1957, *U. S. News & World Report* (September 6, 1957) said:

"The Reds, who for years avoided free elections in favor of subversion and armed aggression, are turning to American-style political campaigning . . . . The communists in Kerala ran openly on a Communist Party ticket, but they . . . . made no references to Marxism, Moscow, and revolution of the working class. Instead, they promised something for almost everyone. Jobs were promised to workers in an area where unemployment is large and growing . . . . Tax relief and land of their own were promised to the peasants . . . . More and better schooling . . . was pledged by the Communists to disgruntled students."[4]

In the United States, communists have adopted, *in toto,* the techniques of our totalitarian liberals. Communists no longer openly advocate communism in the United States: they advocate the programs of liberalism, and use liberal labels for them — knowing that completion of liberal programs means completion of the socialist revolu-

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tion. The United States will then be ready for integration into a world-wide union of socialist states — which is the ultimate goal of communism.

In the presidential election year, 1960, the communist party of the United States (23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York) distributed nationally a four-page statement of the party's political objectives for that year. The statement advocated the same major programs that were supported in the platforms of Democrat and Republican parties of 1960: increased foreign aid to underdeveloped nations; strengthening the United Nations as the keystone of American foreign policy; increased social security benefits for the aged; federally-enforced racial integration in all areas of American life, public and private; a new and bigger farm subsidy program; increased giveaway of American agricultural goods abroad; federal aid to economically distressed areas in the United States (called *Area Redevelopment* by Democrats and Republicans); enlarged federal programs of slum clearance, urban renewal, and public housing; and so on.

For the presidential election year, 1964, the official communist program has already been announced. On June 23, 1963, a "special feature" edition of *The Worker* (official newspaper of the communist party in the United States) presented a policy statement written by Gus Hall, head of the U. S. communist party.

Hall praised both the foreign and domestic policies of President Kennedy. He also had a word of praise for the Eisenhower-Kuchel wing of the Republican Party, but said "ultra-right" influences were too strong in the Republican Party generally. On the other hand, he said, "most of the broad people's movements are in the orbit of the Democratic Party." Hall therefore urged all leftwing forces in the United States to unify and coordinate their activities toward the goal of electing Kennedy Democrats and defeating Republicans in 1964—and for exerting continuous leftwing pressures on Kennedy and Congress, to offset conservative pressures.

From the beginning, American totalitarian liberals (which means New Dealers, Fair Dealers, Modern Republicans, and New Frontiersmen) have had the same goal that communists have: converting the United States into a socialist nation. In recent years, they have used identical tactics to reach that goal.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

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Once this is understood, the *why* presented at the outset of this *Report* is not so baffling after all. Why is the Kennedy administration consistently tolerant and helpful toward communists, but relentless in its hatred of anti-communists? The answer should be obvious.

More

In a subsequent *Report,* we will document the history of the socialist revolution in the United States.

* * * * * *

Christmas Orders

Last month, we mailed our Christmas Order Forms to all subscribers. We wish to thank all who have decided to give this *Report,* and other Dan Smoot publications, as Christmas gifts—and have already sent in orders.

If you have lost or used your Christmas Order Forms and would like more, please let us know as soon as possible. Our special Christmas rates are effective until December 26, 1963. We will make every possible effort to handle your Christmas gift orders before Christmas Day, regardless of how late in the season we receive them. But the sooner you send them, the more certain we can be that they will be handled exactly as you wish.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Soviet Plans in Latin America," by Constantine Brown, *The Evening Star,* Washington, D. C., August 31, 1963, reprinted in the *Congressional Record* (daily), September 24, 1963, p. A6010

(2) "The Radical Right in America Today," by Victor G. and Walter P. Reuther, *The Christian Beacon,* August 15, 1963, pp. 4-5

(3) For a discussion of various lawless actions by the Kennedy administration, see this *Report,* "Lawless Government," October 28, 1963.

(4) "Communists Are Risking Free Elections—And Winning," *U. S. News & World Report,* September 6, 1957, pp. 55-6

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

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